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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Joy Cometh in the Morning.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

O, deem not they are best alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
For God, who pities men, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest!
For every dark and troubled night,
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And Heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all His children suffer here.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

Providential Agencies in the Settlement of Oregon.

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:

Many of the causes leading to the settlement of the State of Oregon are of a deeply interesting nature. Prominent among these is the history of the Hudson's Bay Company and the early missionaries. In tracing the course of these two agencies, we can see how God uses the plans of men to work out his own purpose, which often proves to be different, not only from the designs of those who would leave his overruling providence out of view, but also from the expectations of those who would seek the advancement of his kingdom.

In this fact, however, we discover a difference, and always a source of consolation, that while the selfish and the unscrupulous will fail in the end, and judgment be returned upon their own heads, the righteous will, now and in the future, see the desire of their hearts prevailing; His Kingdom coming; His will being done; His power extending, conquering and to conquer, tho' it may not be through the means, and in the exact manner of their expectations.

The Hudson's Bay Company was formed in an early day, under a charter from the English Government, to trade in furs, minerals, etc., in what was called "Rupert's Land," the limitations of which do not seem to have been very definite at first, either in the minds of those who gave the charter or those who received it; while the Company finally claimed that the term included all the country on the tributaries of the Hudson's Bay.

By reference to a work called "An Examination of the Charter and Proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company," by James Edward Fitzgerald, who gives the English side of the question, we find that this charter was given before the country belonged to the British Crown—while it was still, the greater portion of it at least, in the possession of France, and making it appear that the rights of the Company were brought into collision with those of the French Government.

But, by a treaty afterwards made, the whole of Hudson's Bay was made over to England.

The same author contends that, as they extended their trading expeditions, finding more and more valuable country around them, they gradually enlarged the translation of their charter, so as to make it include the lands on the Red River and its sources.

This portion, however, was made over to the United States in the settlement of the boundary line in 1818.

The Company might have claimed that this country, which now becomes so desirable as a field for their operations, had been included in the privilege of their charter, and hence the British Government had no right to make it over to a foreign power without their consent. But they knew too well that it was not to their interest to invite discussion and the investigation of their claims, for they were prosecuting their enterprise upon purely selfish principles, and far beyond what would have borne legal scrutiny.

In the meantime, what was called the "Nor' West Company," under a French charter, had been in what is now Oregon and Washington and adjacent districts.

A contention arose between the two companies about the Red River Settlement, and their interests came in conflict in various ways.

After a war of several years, in which the Indians did most of the fighting, the two companies made a compromise, agreeing to enjoy the trade of the whole country in common. It was a compromise, however, In which the organized Hudson's Bay Company had decidedly the advantage—the united company assuming their name, and all acting under the old charter from the British Crown.

The conditions of this charter were such that the company were expected to exert an influence in favor of the civilization and christianizing of the Indians, and also the settlement of the country they might explore and discover.

The English Government expected, thro' their operations, to extend English civilization and institutions. And the Company have always labored to produce the impression that they were fulfilling the wishes of their government in this respect, while, in reality, they have sought by every means in their power to prevent the civilization of the natives and the settlement of the country, knowing that in proportion to the advancement of these objects, the profits of their trade would decrease.

The whole policy of the Company is at once ventilated by a short extract from a letter written by one Thomas Simpson to his brother: "Three Wesleyan missionaries have come in this year, and furs have fallen fifteen to twenty per cent. in price. Ominous signs these; saying plainly, 'make hay while the sun shines!'"

Settlement in any part of the country would diminish the area of their operations, while they sought to keep the savage in ignorance for the same reason that the southern slaveholder would keep his slave in ignorance, viz: that he might not find out the value of brain, and muscle, and labor, so that he could appropriate them to himself.

One writer cites an instance of an Indian who had been taught to read through the kindness of some one at a place called "Moose Factory," and a request was made to the Company by letter for leave for the boy to go to England to be baptized, according to the boy's own wishes.

The request was peremptorily refused, and an order was sent to take away the boy's books and turn him out of the Factory, and to prohibit all further instruction of the Indians. But a time came when it was necessary to make a show of fulfilling the conditions of their charter.

It was in 1820, when they wished to obtain a license of exclusive trade, that they first began to profess a religious zeal and invited two missionaries into the field.

Others were afterwards encouraged to come from England—only as it was to their interest—to keep up appearances and silence criticism upon their course, which an increasing knowledge of the country had the effect to provoke.

In 1832 three or four Indians near the top of the Rocky Mountains, having heard, from some mountaineers, about the God worshipped by the white people, started on a mission of inquiry, and made their way to St Louis.

This circumstance led to the beginning of American missionary effort by the Methodist and American Boards.

Against the representatives of these, from first to last, the Hudson's Bay Company have exerted all the influence they could bring to bear, either covertly or openly.*

It was well they brought with them papers of license from the Secretary of War, or they might have fared worse than they did.

As events have proved, while these missionaries did not accomplish all they hoped to do in improving the condition of the Indians, although the fruits of their labor are now visible with some of the tribes, yet they were the means of securing this country to the United States Government—an act which entitles them to the gratitude and kindly remembrance of the American people. Who can estimate the importance to our country of these valleys of grain and mountains of gold; these new States and Territories that are springing up to outrival in thrift, and growth, and enterprise the older States on the Atlantic side?

The American missionaries—a majority of them at least, were zealous in the cause they espoused, and labored against every discouragement—savage ignorance on the one hand, while, on the other, this monopolizing Company used every means to thwart their efforts to improve the condition of the natives and encourage the settlement of the country, making use of the Roman Catholics and their missions to accomplish their deep designs. But there were those who felt that God had an object to accomplish through them.

On the occasion of the arrival at Fort Colville, in 1842, of some settlers from Red River, Dr. Whitman accidentally heard a young priest—English, of course—exclaim: "Hurrah for Oregon! America is too late: we have got the country!"

It flashed upon his mind at once that every effort would now be made to secure the country to Great Britain. In twenty-four hours he was on his way to Washington.

Through his representations and earnest pleadings, the country was saved from being bartered away to the English Government for a small compensation, and from that time forth, American immigration has steadily increased to possess the land.

This noble man returned, successful in bringing a pioneer party with him; then became a victim to the hatred and jealousy of the Hudson's Bay Company, operating through Roman Catholic influence and Indian superstition.

The missionaries were discouraged and scattered—most of them to the Willamette Valley, where, uniting their efforts with the increasing population, they succeeded, through means of a Provisional Government, in obtaining the protection of the United States.

We may complain that this Company used all their power to defeat our missionaries and American settlement, and finally to secure the domain to the English rule.

The English may complain that they did not, through years of delay, attempt to carry out the intention of their charter—which, on the part of the Crown, was that they should secure to it, by discovery and settlement, whatever would be of permanent value.

But, through all the schemes of men, there runs a line of Providential Purpose, constantly revealing the ignorance of man and the wisdom of God, stretching the path of its progress toward the consummation of a glorious period, when the Lord shall reign in all hearts, and the nations shall know themselves to be but men. G.

[*The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon furnished all the missionaries with supplies at the usual trade rates until they could supply themselves from home. After the death of Dr. Whitman and family, Mr. Ogden, an agent of the Company, brought the rest of the Mission and the American families to the Willamette Valley, at considerable risk and sacrifice to himself. The guilt of the plot to massacre Dr. Whitman and other Americans is understood to belong to the Jesuits. —ED. O. DEP'T.]

Beautiful Incident.

The following beautiful incident in the last hours of a young lady, is perhaps worthy of record, as furnishing evidence of a character which may help carry conviction to the hearts of some who doubt the existence of a life beyond the grave. occurred about six years since.

For two or three days before her death she was very reserved and serious, and appeared absorbed in deep thought; and most of the time she would lie still and apparently oblivious to all around her, but with her eyes wide open and looking up—gazing fixedly away off into space, as if she saw something intensely interesting. And when spoken to and asked what she was looking at, she would recover herself and answer, with some embarrassment, that she was only thinking.

She did not like to converse on the subject; but, when urged, she said she was thinking about life, and the hereafter, and of her mother up in Heaven, who had died abont two years before. At one time she fell into a kind of trance and was thought to be dying, and she exclaimed to her mother-in-law:

"Mother, don't let me die and become unconscious!"

In a short time she recovered and immediately cried:

"O, mother! mother! I've been to Heaven, and I saw mother there, and all the beautiful angels. O, it's such a beautiful place! O, it's so glorious! Mother says I must come now, and I am going."

Some little incredulity being expressed, she stoutly averred that she had actually been there, and had seen and talked with her mother and a good many others she had known on the earth.

She was anxious to describe the place and tell what she had seen, but her friends, fearing the effect it would have on her, would not allow it. She then sung the hymn:

"We'll stand the storm, it won't be long,
We'll anchor by and by."

Then, seeing her friends all in tears, she said, in a sweet and gentle tone:

"Dear friends, don't weep for me. I'm going home. My bed is soft; 'Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are.'"

Then, at her request, her friends sung the hymn:

"O, sing to me of Heaven
When I am called to die;
Sing songs of holy ecstacy
To waft my soul on high."

Then, gazing upward, she said:

"Do you see anything up there? Don't you see the angels? See! there they are! they're coming here! they're all around us; they've come for me; they're calling me. I must go with them. Good-bye. Meet me in Heaven after a while, all of you; it won't be long. Good-bye!"

And her spirit departed—wafted on angel's wings to Heaven, and left only this cold house of clay. A smile was on her features, so beautiful in death.

She had tired of earth, and God had called her home. COM.

O, LORD, take my heart, for I can not give it; and when thou hast it, oh, keep it, for I can not keep it for thee; and save me in spite of myself, for Jesus Christ's sake.

FOUR LAST THINGS.—Death, which is most certain; judgment, which is most strict; hell, which is most doleful; heaven, which is most delightful.

A Story with a Moral.

We note an extract from the *Memphis Christian Advocate* concerning the prevalence of the cholera among the negroes, which holds that this people are persuaded that the disease is the result of poison administered by the whites, and that the sufferers are equally suspicious of Yankees, Rebels, and even the Freedman's Bureau. The editor sums up his story with the following:

"It seems, too, from accounts which have reached us, that they suspect the 'Yankees' quite as much as the 'Rebels,' and believe that both classes have conspired against them for their destruction. Even the 'Freedmen's Bureau' cannot be trusted by them—all of its 'drawers,' in their eyes, being full of poison! So the poor creatures, deluded by this phantom, live and die, stolidly, stoically, giving themselves up to the fatalism which seems almost to be an instinct of the race."

And then comes the moral:

"Christianity and humanity, alike, demand that this race be no longer rode as a hobby by the politicians and their allies, the religious fanatics of the day, but that all good people join in the work of ameliorating their physical, mental, and moral condition on the proper basis. That basis embraces the fact that, if they are to prosper as a race of freedmen in this coutry, it must be in the relation of servants under the intelligent and conscientious watch-care of their employers."

And now, right here, we confess we dubitate, and the point upon which our dubitation oscillates is this: whether the story is made to fit the moral, or the moral made to fit the story. From our stand-point in this city, we are inclined to adopt the former theory. Several times since we have been housekeeper we have essayed to place our spouse—in in the words of the Memphis editor—in the attitude of "intelligent and conscientious watch-care" of a colored employé. The result of our endeavors, I regret to say, has, in all cases, been a failure. A good colored servant in our family has been a luxury beyond the capabilities of our narrow house. So broad a field is open to the energies of the colored people in this city and vicinity, that universally, they prefer to work in their own time and on their own responsibility, and they have thrown off the condition of menials, and adopted that of independent laborers more generally than any race of our fellow citizens, except it be the native American, and this, too, with marked prosperity and success. They follow out their vocation industriously, whatever it may be, and succeed in getting means of their own. They dress well, live well, rent or buy good houses, acquire property, own churches, send their children to school, do not figure conspicuously in criminal statistics, do not send black beggars around to vex our charity, but, maugre the ideas of the southern editor about the race, are, in this city, eminently a thrifty people, morally, intellectually, and pecuniarily.

My wife did, I remember, once enter into terms with a colored woman with regard to certain service in the domestic line. The party of the second part did agree, for a certain consideration presently to be named, to eliminate the dirt from our wearing apparel; to impart smoothness and gloss to its face by the application of heated iron, and otherwise so to manipulate our habiliments as to contribute to the adornment of the outer man; to perform, also, certain other functions about our premises, commonly termed housework, for a brief period each week. The party of the first part agreeing and consenting to give, impart, and communicate to the feminine offspring of the party of the second part, instruction two hours each week on the instrument called a pianoforte, with the use of the instrument aforesaid, in consideration of the valuable services before named. The contract did not fall through from any lack, or failure, or indisposition of the party of the first part, but, in fact, because the party of the second part was desirous that her daughter should become a proficient also in vocal music, for instruction in which my wife felt herself incompetent, and thereupon the party of the second part carried that domestic utensil, vulgarly called a washtub, to another domicil.

It is most devoutly to be wished that the southern people—I will say, rather, southern ministers and editors of religious papers—would rid themselves of this prejudice against the colored race. We expect materialists and selfish men who pine for the luxury of a servile race who will be mere slaves to their will, to insist on the natural and deep inferiority of the colored people, but for those who take the word of God as their standard, to be continually strengthening themselves by the old idea that the whites were elected to be masters, and the blacks elected to be slaves or servants, on account of this natural created inferiority, is most like the conduct of some vicious cur who will roll himself in the hide of a decayed carcass, after the flesh on which he fed has long since gone.

Either let us give up the idea that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the land, and that all saints are to live together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, or let us treat the colored race here on earth, as heirs together with us of the same glorious inheritance hereafter to be revealed. SYPHAX.

So Many Calls.

It was a brisk, clear evening in the latter part of December, when Mr. A——— returned from his counting house to the comforts of a bright coal fire and warm arm chair in his parlor at home. He changed his heavy boots for slippers, drew around him the folds of his evening gown, and then, lounging back in his chair, looked up to the ceiling and about with an air of satisfaction. Still there was a cloud on his brow. What could be the matter with Mr. A———? To tell the truth, he had that afternoon received in his counting room the agent of one of the principal charities of the day, and had been warmly urged to double his last year's subscription, and the urging had been pressed by statements and arguments to which he did not know well how to reply.

"People think," soliloquized he to himself, "that I am made of money, I believe; this is the fourth object this year for which I have been requested to double my subscription, and this year has been one of heavy family expenses—building and fitting up this house—carpets, curtains, no end to new things to be bought; I really do not see how I am to give a cent more in charity. Then there are the bills for the boys and the girls; they all say they must have twice as much as before we came into this house; wonder if I did right in building it?" and Mr. A——— glanced up and down the ceiling and around on the costly furniture, and looked into the fire in silence. He was tired, harassed, and drowsy; his head began to swim, and his eyes closed; he was asleep.

In his sleep he thought he heard a tap at the door. He opened it, and there stood a plain, poor looking man, who, in a voice singularly low and sweet, asked for a moment's conversation with him. Mr. A——— asked him into the parlor and drew him a chair near the fire. The stranger looked attentively around, and then turning to Mr. A——— presented him with a paper.

"It is your last year's subscription to missions," said he; "you know all of the wants of that cause that can be told you. I called to see if you had anything more to add to it."

This was said in the same low and quiet voice as before; but for some reason, unaccountable to himself, Mr. A——— was more embarrassed by the plain, poor, unpretending man than he had been in the presence of any one before. He was for some minutes silent before he could reply at all, and then, in a hurried and embarrassed manner, he began the excuses which had appeared so satisfactory to him the afternoon before—the hardness of the times, the difficulty of collecting money, family expenses, etc.

The stranger quietly surveyed the spacious apartment, with its many elegancies and luxuries, and, without any comment, took from the merchant the paper he had given him, but immediately presented him with another.

"This is your subscription to the Tract Society. Have you anything to add to it? You know how much it has been doing, and how much more it now desires to do, if Christians would only furnish means. Do you not feel called upon to add something to it?"

Mr. A——— was very uneasy under this appeal; but there was something in the mild manner of the stranger that restrained him, and he answered that, although he regretted it exceedingly, his circumstances were such that he could not this year add to any of his charities.

The stranger received back the paper without any reply, but immediately presented in its place the subscription to the Bible Society, and in a few clear and forcible words reminded him of its well known claims, and again requested him to add something to his donations. Mr. A——— became impatient.

"Have I not said," he replied, "that I can do *nothing more* for any charity than I did last year? There seems to be no end to the calls upon us in these days. At first there were only three or four objects presented, and the sums required were moderate. Now, the objects increase every day; all call upon us for money; and all, after we have given once, want us to double and treble our subscriptions. There is no end to the thing, and we may as well stop in one thing as in another."

The stranger took back the paper, rose, and fixing his eye on his companion, said, in a voice that thrilled to his soul:

"One year ago to-night you thought your daughter lay dying; you could not sleep for agony. Upon whom did you call all that night?"

The merchant started and looked up. There seemed a change to have passed over the whole form of his visitor, whose eye was fixed upon him with a calm, intense, penetrating expression, that awed and subdued him. He drew back, covered his face and made no reply.

"Five years ago," said the stranger, "when you lay at the brink of the grave, and thought that if you died then you would leave a family of helpless children unprovided for, do you remember how you prayed? Who saved you then?"

The stranger paused for an answer; but there was a dead silence. The merchant only bent forward as one entirely overcome, and rested his head on the seat before him.

The stranger drew yet nearer, and said, in a still lower and more impressive tone:

"Do you remember fifteen years since—*that time* when you felt yourself so lost, so helpless, so hopeless; when you spent days and nights in prayer; when you thought you would give the world for one hour's assurance that your sins were forgiven you? Who listened to you then?"

"It was my God and Savior!" said the merchant, with a sudden burst of remorseful feeling. "Oh! yes, it was he!"

"And has *He* ever complained of being called on too often?" inquired the stranger, in a tone of reproachful sweetness. "Say," he added, "are you willing to begin this night, and ask no more of *him* if *he*, from this night, will ask no more from you?"

"O, never! never!" said the merchant, throwing himself at his feet; but as he spoke those words, the figure seemed to vanish, and he awoke with his whole soul stirred within him.

"O, my Savior! what have I been saying?" he exclaimed. "Take all, take everything! What is all that I have to what thou hast done for me?"

YOUTH'S.

Song for the Children.

Come stand by my knee, little children,
Too weary for laughter or song;
The sports of the daylight are over,
And evening is creeping along;
The snow-fields are white in the moonlight,
The winds of the winter are chill,
But under the sheltering roof-tree
The fire shineth ruddy and still.

You sit by the fire, little children,
Your cheeks are ruddy and warm;
But out in the cold of the winter
Is many a shivering form.
There are mothers that wander for shelter,
And babes that are pining for bread;
O, thank the dear Lord, little children,
From whose tender hand you are fed.

Come look in my eyes, little children,
And tell me, through all the long day,
Have you thought of the Father above us,
Who guarded from evil your way;
He heareth the cry of the sparrow,
And careth for great and for small,
In life and in death, little children,
His love is the truest of all.

Now go to your rest, little children,
And over your innocent sleep,
Unseen by your vision, the angels
Their watch through the darkness shall keep.
Then pray that the Shepherd, who guideth
The lambs that he loveth so well,
May lead you in life's rosy morning,
Beside the still waters to dwell.

Letters for some Children.

NUMBER THREE.

DEAR LIZZIE:—The last letter did not tell of *all* that we could see about the houses. Here at one house they are asleep in the street. One boy is wrapped in a deer-skin, with the hair next him; he is warm enough. Closer to the wall is a little child lying on a piece of matting with a blanket over it. The mother is gone to prepare the acorn breakfast. And there is a sick boy and his mother, asleep. His brown face looks very thin. He coughs badly, and his mouth fills with a frothy spittle. He has been sick a month. Perhaps the Indian doctors think he can not get well. Uncle might try to find him some medicine. If you are well, be thankful.

* * * * * *

After a week, if you should come, you could crawl into that round hole and go two or three steps and look down about as deep as your head into the pit that is in the middle of an Indian house, and you could see the little boy lying on a blanket close to the fire, and his mother sitting on the ground floor beside him. An Indian woman has been trying to suck the sickness from his neck; but that is of no use. He is fretting and is worse. The boy appears about ten years of age.

May be they would ask you to come and sit on a low seat by the sick boy. He is breathing quick and pulling at things, as dying people often do. His mother tries to give him gruel from a muscle-shell, but he holds her hand away, and afterward gets the shell and tries to break it between his teeth. He will want it no more.

After a while he lies more quiet, looking toward his mother. She says:

"Tos! Tos! ne oaksa!" (Son! son! my child!)

Then a man says:

"Brother! brother!" But he takes no notice, and the man says: "He can hear no more.

After a while he opens his eyes very wide several times. Perhaps those eyes can see no more.

Now the man gets a string of Indian money and beads and puts on more Indian money, and, I suppose, will put it in the grave with the boy's body. Perhaps he thinks the boy will need it where he is going. He don't know that Jesus only can pay our debts.

But it is getting dark and we must go home.

In the morning the mother was crying very loudly. So the little boy is dead, and no Indian must leave Wichpek to-day, nor work out of doors, nor wash, nor eat, till the body is buried. But none go to bury him except his near friends, neither do they look out at those who do it, lest they should defile themselves and have to go into the sweat-house with those who perform that service.

The next day, the mother and the Indian man will put up a paling around the grave, driving small stakes in the ground, and will take the ropes from the fish net, and tie the palings at the top instead of nailing.

They will stick in, where the palings are tied, feathers from eagles and owls, and perhaps will break the handle of the fish-spear and fasten it, like a ridge-pole, on the paling. Then they will hang on it ornamented Indian clothing of deer skin, and beads, and shells, and a good otter skin, etc. Perhaps these belonged to his father.

The mother must be a widow, for her hair is cut off short. She will spoil half a dozen baskets and drive stakes through them into the ground around the paling. Next, perhaps, she will take a mat and blanket, and basket and cup and hang them on a tree near by, for the boy's spirit to use. And she will kindle a fire three mornings by the grave for the spirit to warm itself by.

O, poor people, how much they need to know Jesus. MINUS.

THE following direction was put on a letter which passed through an eastern post office:

Wood
John
Mass.

A shrewd postmaster decided that it was intended for John Underwood, Andover, Massachusetts.

Meekness is not Meanness.

"Charlie, I don't want to go."

"Why not, Freddy?"

"Because I'm afraid of Bill Scranton. He said he would thrash me within an inch of my life the next time he caught me out, and that you couldn't save me."

"Then I'll go with you."

And the two brothers started. Bill Scranton was a street rowdy, who had tried to save himself from a whipping at school by frightening Freddy into telling a downright lie. But, having failed in that, and caught the whipping he deserved, he vowed vengeance on Freddy.

The brothers had not gone far when Bill suddenly made his appearance.

"Now, you little sneak, you've got to take it!"

Freddy trembled from head to foot.

Charles began to think. He meant to live a good life; he hated fighting. He tried to reason with Bill.

"Look here, William, Freddy didn't mean to harm you; he only wanted to keep out of a lie."

"Ha! you sneak number two! You want to beg him out of trouble do you? You just don't dare to help him, that's all. I know you."

It was plain enough that reason was wasted on Bill. He was satisfied that Charles was afraid. What was meant for meekness he took for the meanness of a coward.

Charles thought again. He said to himself, "Now, if I stand by and let Freddy take a beating, then what Bill takes for meanness will *be* meanness. And, trying to reason with him only makes matters worse. My duty is plain." He quietly took his place in front of Freddy.

"William, I've only a word to say. I hate fighting. I'd rather give you a present than strike you. But my brother is going to school, and I advise you not to touch him."

Bill was furious. He had picked up a stick with which he meant to flog Freddy after the schoolmaster's fashion.

"Ha! yes! You do advise me, do you? I'll take you in hand next."

He seized Freddy and had just lifted the stick for a blow, when Charlie was upon him.

He never was more surprised in his life. If one of his father's sheep had seized him by the throat he would hardly have thought it stranger. He let go of Freddy to conquer Charlie first, and return to him afterwards. But it was of no use. Charlie had made up his mind to do the business well, and once for all. His conscience and his honest indignation gave him a power that Bill had no idea of. The blows rained down in a perfect tempest. Bill could neither return them, nor ward them off, nor dodge them. He was soon out of breath, and stumbling, fell backwards with Charles upon him.

"Now, William, you must promise to let Freddy go quietly to school hereafter, before I let you up."

Bill was ready to promise, and rose and went home, a sadder and a wiser boy.

Toward night a cousin of Charlie's met Bill near his father's gate, put a package into his hand, and ran off without waiting for an answer. He opened it and found a capital new base-ball, with this note:

"DEAR BILL:—I told you I would rather make you a present than do you harm. I had just got this ball finished for myself to-day, but shall enjoy seeing it in your hands far more than in my own. Please don't mention this note when you see me. Believe me, Bill, when I tell you that I am

Your sincere friend,
CHARLIE.

Bill could hardly keep the tears in as he looked at the ball. He thought of the kind way in which Charles had done the thing, to save his feelings. He thought how little he had known with what a noble character he had been dealing. He said to himself, as he folded up the note:

"Well, I've found out that a fellow can be good without being a sneak. This ball knocks me flatter than Charlie's fists did."

A Historical Cat.

Sir Henry Wyat, a brave and noble gentleman, was imprisoned in the Tower of London, by the tyrant, Richard the Third of England, because of his faithful adherence to Harry of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh. The chronicles of his family, called "The Wyat Papers," contain the following curious little story:

"He was imprisoned often; once in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on, nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth. He had starved there, had not God, who sent a raven to feed his prophet, sent this, his and his country's martyr, a *cat*, both to feed and to warm him. It was his own relation unto them from whom I had it. A cat came one day, down into the dungeon unto him, and as it were, offered herself unto him. He was glad of her, laid her in his bosom to warm him, and by making much of her, won her love. After this, she would come every day unto him, divers times, and when she could get one, bring him pigeon. He complained to his keeper of his cold and short fare. The answer was he durst not better it. 'But,' said Sir Henry, 'if I can provide any, will you promise to dress it for me?' 'I may well enough,' said the keeper, 'you are safe for that matter;' and bring urged again, promised him, and kept his promise, dressed for him from time to time such pigeons as the cat provided for him.

Sir Henry Wyat, in his prosperity, for this, would ever make much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels and hounds; and perhaps you will not find his picture anywhere but, like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, with a cat beside him."

After his release, and the triumphal crowning of the king he had served so well, Sir Henry had this faithful cat painted, with a pigeon in her paws, offering it through a grated window. That picture is in a collection of Historical Portraits, now on view in London. LITTLE PILGRIM.

CLOUDS oftentimes lie between us and the sun. If we keep our eyes turned heavenward, we shall behold the glorious orb; but if our gaze is only down, we shall see only shadows lying on our path.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, November 15, 1866.

"The Unity of the Church."

"A new commandment I give unto you."

Our Lord has visited his people and filled them with rejoicing, and, by his Holy Spirit, has subdued and sanctified many hearts but lately full of alienation and disloyalty towards himself.

Behold now, some of the earliest and most precious fruits of his presence. His children, too long and widely separated, by denominational prejudices and habits; too conservative of forms of polity and of service; forgetting that exclusiveness in poor human nature (and where else is it found) is exceedingly like selfishness; and that paramount devotion to sect is disloyalty to the church universal, and alike injurious to us and offensive to our King; his children have heard anew the words of the patient Savior, "Love one another," and "are all assembled, with *one accord* in one place.

Listen to their prayers and exhortations. Do they savor of sectarian zeal? A sweeter, stronger, holier feeling prevails, and all the unessential differences that have perplexed and ensnared them vanish in that near approach to the great source of love and truth. Are they sensitively alive now to their church distinctions? Nay; but profoundly conscious of their grand and sacred unison with the spirit of the Lord. Hear their affectionate counsels to anxious souls. Do they urge divergent views of doctrine and practice? No, but those central, vital truths that are indispensable to a saving faith.

God be praised that once more we have been made to realize our christian brotherhood. And now, brethren, when our precious harvest time shall be over—God grant it come not speedily—when the sheaves shall have been stored in Christ's garner, and the doors of our united assemblies shall be shut, shall we go back again to our old denominational hardness and unfraternity? "As we have received Christ" anew, *so* let us walk in him "that, being rooted and grounded in love, we may be able to comprehend *with all saints*, and know the love of Christ, that we may be filled with all the fulness of God."

Can one of us doubt that if our Lord were here in the flesh, and we should gather humbly around his feet to hear his divine words, that he would rebuke our dissentions and separations, and enjoin afresh his new commandment, that we might again give the world the convincing spectacle of a united company of believers?

And the babes in Christ, so lately born into the Kingdom, how shall they be nurtured? In the old way and under the unchurchly and unchristly atmosphere of sect? or in the genial sunshine of christian fellowship and heartfelt love, that has enlightened and cheered their first steps heavenward.

The Conversion of a Jewess.

There have been many incidents, in the course of the Revival, that would have interest for the readers of the PACIFIC, but it is practicable to present a few only.

One evening, when opportunity was given to all to speak who so desired, a young woman arose and told the story of her conversion, which was of deep interest to all present. She was a Jewess, who had been instructed in the Old Testament Scriptures, as understood by her people. The idea of the Messiah had taken strong hold upon her mind. She wished that he might come, and longed for a knowledge of him. Thus affected, she was led to study the New Testament and to converse with her christian acquaintances. Soon she began to inquire whether Jesus of Nazareth were not the one for whom she had so deeply longed. She became convinced that Jesus was indeed "he that should come." She spoke of this to her parents and friends. At first they laughed at her; then they tried to compel her to give up her belief.

She, however, remained steadfast, for the more she thought upon the subject, the more convinced was she that she was right. Time went on. She was married and became a mother. Her conviction had now become so strong, that she felt it was her duty to give up her old religion, and publicly unite herself with the disciples of Jesus.

She told her husband of her purpose. He was enraged, and said to her, "If you become a christian, you by that act divorce yourself from me, and are no longer my wife. If you do so, I must leave you and take your child from you. No woman can be a follower of Jesus and be faithful as a wife to me. If you love him as christians say they do, you can not love me. You must take your choice. Either abandon your religion or I must leave you."

But, said she, "Only try me for a while, and see if I can not love Jesus and you too. I am sure I can. Just try me and see."

He, however, was inexorable, and she had to choose between her husband and child and Christ.

She did not hesitate long, but soon made an open profession of her faith. Her husband was true to his threat. He took their child and left for the Eastern States. "He has been gone," said she, "now a year, and I get no word from him, but I am sure he will come back. I pray for him every day, and I am certain that God will show him his error, as he did mine to me, and yet bring him and my child back, so that we shall all be happy together. Will you pray for him, too?"

Her story, of which this is only a brief outline, was told with such modesty and touching simplicity that all who heard it were deeply affected, and many shed tears as they thought of the great trial she had endured for the sake of the dear Redeemer. Christians sometimes think they have to make great sacrifices for Christ, but how few in this land of ours have ever been called to such self-denial as this young daughter of Israel. W.

Signs in the South.

There are hopeful signs in the Southern political horizon. The men whose all is at stake, who as reasonable and prudent men desire to make the best of their situations, have no hankering after the renewal of sanguinary strife. Nor do they stand at ease in the false position in which they have been placed by their besotted leaders—that of dictating terms to an injured but triumphant and magnanimous Government. They are losing confidence in their fanatical and impracticable leader—President though he be—and will accept, mayhap with outward protest, yet with inward wonder at the clemency of the victor, those Constitutional amendments which will practically open the door for their admission into their forfeited places in the country. Says the New Orleans Picayune: "The ultimate adoption of the Constitutional amendments may be contemplated as one of the most probable contingencies of the future. It would certainly not be prudent for the ten excluded States to base argument, calculation, and policy on the assumption of the contrary event." It then considers, seriatim, the provisions of the amendment, and does not find either of them wholly indigestible. Even the most stringent, that which disqualifies for office forsworn rebels, they manage to dispose of with a tolerable grace; and hope to find out of the "number of intelligent, educated, thrifty, and enterprising men in every (Southern) State, abundant material for all immediate wants in respect to official competency and incumbency." The truth is, and it involves a terrible responsibility to President Johnson and his advisers, that the South would have gratefully accepted such terms, as soon as proposed, had not the President stood in opposition. Naturally, the humiliated South turned anxiously, though half incredulously, towards their unexpected champion, and like a poor man who has stumbled upon a great treasure, could hardly believe in their good fortune. But they speedily regained their senses, and with something of their old airs of assurance, insisted, with side looks at their leader, upon *his* new conditions But they have never trusted him fully, while yet with skillful manipulation they have used him for their interests. Thus matters have stood—the expectant South humoring yet despising their blustering hero—the North, vexed and indignant, chafing at the obstacle so gratuitously and wantonly thrust into her victorious path, but gathering momentum for an irresistible advance. The hour has come, and through the appointed medium the people have declared their unconquerable purpose.

We listen, in awe to this voice of destiny. But in the hushed stillness, a single dolorous voice cries: "I adhere to my policy." Then, oh infatuated man! it will, like a millstone about your neck, drown you in the depth of the sea. The South, alive now to their danger, will hasten to conciliate a power greater than a President, and with the blessing of the Great Ruler of nations, to whom be our grateful thanksgiving, we shall in good time see a truly reconstructed country. But the false "policy" with its author and abettors shall pass into history with the contempt of a great people, and the maledictions of a deceived and deeply wronged race.

The Moral Significance of the November Elections.

Without counting in the results of previous elections, about a million and a quarter of our patriotic citizens, men who have been tried and refined in the fiery furnace of four years of life-and-death conflict with a stupendous rebellion, have with an intelligent and fixed purpose, declared that the mischief-fraught policy of our chief executive shall not prevail. This is a fact of the very highest moral grandeur and significance. The glittering array of the opposing armies on the fateful field of Gettysburg, the thunder and smoke of the cannon, the magnificent attack, the crush, the rally, the overwhelming repulse, amid crashing shot, the quick vollies of musketry, the shouts of the combatants in the terrible madness of battle, and the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying — all these, grand, impressive and memorable as they are, do not surpass in moral interest, or in far reaching results, that silent victory at the polls, won for the nation and for humanity, on the fifth day of the present month. With utter confidence in the righteousness of our cause, and with a conquering assurance of victory, our loyal hosts met and vanquished as moral and political antagonists, the allies of those who reddened our soil with the blood of our sons and brethren. And this triumph we believe to be one of the grandest in human affairs. For, by it the power of the government is preserved in the hands of its FRIENDS. Those whose heroic deeds and sacrifices wrought, under God, our great deliverance, still surround and defend the sacred ark of our free institutions from all its enemies; still uphold the broad principle of free institutions for free men; still declare that the life and weal of the nation are greater than the letter of its charter, time-honored though it be; still rejoice in the progres of our country toward freer thought, speech and life, freer because truer and more humanitarian in its ends.

By it also, do we gain confidence that justice will be in some degree performed, and the authority and majesty of the government upheld. When we consider that by the government all the individual rights of the entire people are maintained and assured, that its sanction lies deep in the necessities of humanity, and in the appointment of the Universal Ruler, we shall realize that no man may lightly disrespect it, or with the hand of a parricide, strike a blow against its life. If our moral sentiments are quick and healthy, how shall we start back in genuine horror from the sight of those gigantic fratricides, whose hands reek with the life-blood of myriads of our brethren, sitting scornful and unrepentant in our high places, and for aught that appears to the contrary, plotting a renewal of their deadly schemes. Verily, justice is a mockery, and the authority of government a shadow, if these things are to be. How will the conscience of the nation be demoralized, and crime appear venial, and penalty a bugbear, unless there he some fitting expression of righteous indignation toward such supreme guilt. Every legitimate govetnment in existence, yes, humanity itself, has a vital interest in vindicating the authority, and inflicting the penalty of salutary laws. As we would avert from our children the fearful trial we have passed through, let us mark the crime of rebellion with our deepest reprobation, and make the unprincipled and seditious tremble at its consequences.

This latest peaceful conquest of loyalty, inspires hope for a safe and permanent adjustment of all our difficulties. It is not that we are opposed to reconstruction, the speediest, so it be but thorough, that is possible, but, thank God, the people do oppose mixing hay and stubble with costly and duruble materials in rebuilding the edifice of our nationality. Every part of it from the foundation to the topmost stone, must be cemented and bound securely together by genuine loyalty, manifest both in word and deed.

The South must recant her hateful political heresies — paramount State rights, and the right of secession—and do it honestly and heartily. She must so respect the general government that its badge of citizenship shall be forever sacred in her eyes. She must accept her temporary disabilities as a part of the just penalties of her misdeeds, and the necessary preparative to a complete restoration, and must patiently endure to see examples made of the prime movers and leaders of her wicked and direful rebellion. When the men of the South will honestly say to our loyal people, "Brethren, we have erred; forgive us; henceforth we will yield to none in loyal devotion to the country, and will accord to every man the full measure of his rights," that moment, difficulties and obstacles will vanish like the morning mist, and the glorious spectacle of a wholly united, a free and progressive people, be given to the admiring nations.

There are other aspects of the elections, of absorbing interest to a Christian mind, but which may, perhaps, be better presented in another connection. Enough has been suggested to show that foremost among the distinguished blessings for which we shall soon offer praise in our National Thanksgiving, will be the triumph of loyalty, November 5th.

The "Faithful Saying."

BY REV. R. B. SNOWDEN, NEVADA CITY.

There lived, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a man of very remarkable learning, named Henry Selden. A master of many languages, extensively read in general literature, versed in the scientific knowledge of the times, withal a philosopher, he was one of the brilliant lights of that intellectual age. When spoken of, either by contemporary or subsequent writers, he is usually styled "the learned Selden."

This man, at whose feet all lands and tongues had laid their treasures of knowledge, was asked by some one what, out of all his extensive reading, he had found of most value to know. He replied: "The passage by Paul, 'This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.'"

No fact anywhere had he found so important as this; no statement of truth touching so closely the hopes and fears, the weal and woe of man.

It is clear that Paul thought so too. The declaration follows his account of his own early unbelief and sinfulness, as a blasphemer and persecutor. That one who had so bitterly opposed Christ and his Gospel should be now one of his preachers, he explains, is due only to the saving mercy of that Redeemer. His faithful saying tells us what Christ came for—to save sinners—implying, in this very thought of saving them, that men are lost. And of sinners thus in ruin and needing salvation, Paul calls himself the "chief."

No doubt the Apostle meant what he said. He was not the man, as we judge by his history and his writings, to cant about his sinfulness. As he honestly felt, so he spoke. But we have no reason to believe that he really was the chief of sinners. In court and camp, as well as in private life, there were worse men than he was. Still he was sincere. And this brings out one of the curious phenomena of human life. Had you gone to the wickedest man then living—some murderer, like Barabbas, or adulterer, like the prince Agrippa—he would have resented the charge of being a great sinner. He would have said that he had some faults, that he had done wrong in some things, but that he was by no means a very bad man. He had lived as fairly as men had let him, or circumstances had favored; but, to take his own word for it, he was not greatly out of the way. And so, generally the chiefest sinners, not merely those who are deepest in gross villiany, but those of hardened natures, of selfish and perverse wills, are least likely to show consciousness of guilt. Why is it but that they do not know themselves; that in all their searchings they have omitted to test and bring to light the secret inclinations of their souls; in their many travelings have neglected to follow far along the slippery, winding passage-ways of their corrupt hearts, so as to discover, what God sees so well, how dead they are at the core of being? With all their sinfulness festering in their souls and working out in their lives, they go about complacently, very well satisfied, and ready to congratulate themselves that, considering what a world it is, they are living quite respectably.

And here is Paul, talking of Christ's love and saving work, and, with tears, naming himself the chief of sinners. He got so close to the cross as to see the wickedness of his heart. A light streamed from that sacred spot and lit up every recess and hiding place of his sins, as, no doubt, you have seen a Drummond Light flash from a city square down a dozen cross streets, and with its glare, reveal the smallest object in them. The best human heart shows bad enough when the glory of God in Christ shines into it, and Paul could not think any heart to be worse than he saw his to be.

Yet he was really, when he used this language, a good man—perhaps the best of the early Christians; it may be the best of all who have borne the name of our Lord. Certainly he was very active, sparing himself in no way to further the cause; suffering much and in the midst of perils when he wrote this letter to Timothy. His pen was selected by the Spirit of Wisdom to instruct us most fully in the body of Christian doctrines, to cheer the desponding; to guide the faith, and set the feet in the pathway of practical obedience. No doubt, of all Christ's followers then living, he understood best the outlines of the plan whose unfolding is to save the world. But though he was such a man—so great and so good—while here he never got beyond calling himself a sinner, and the very chief.

This faithful saying, which Henry Selden thought better worth knowing than anything else in literature, is a comprehensive statement of the simple Gospel scheme. We search for surprising truths, for recondite knowledge—prying to know of the old ice-fields and of the ancient river channels; we do all we can to disentomb the buried past, at the same time that much of our own present is burying itself past resurrection. Well, let the mind work; its activity will not be thrown away.

But why pass over this fact of the value of Christ to us, and the purpose of his mission? This coming of God's Son into the world, what does it mean but something great and worth studying into? It is not the visit of a prince to look after his dominions; it is the coming of God, entering into the world by an incarnation, and going down from the heights of his glory, carrying his purity with him, into the dark valley of human guilt and wretchedness, to bear up one and another—all that will—in his strong arms, saving eternally, them that were lost.

If, then, you believe this to be a faithful saying—that is, divinely true and worthy of all acceptation—do you accept it? Have you unlocked your heart to this patien friend? Have you thought what this saving is? It is much to be rescued from the perils of the sea after weeks of suffering in an open boat, tossed on the restless waves, nights of horror, days of toil, storms and fears. Oh! how much it is to find land once more. But *this* saving; what a great thing it is! This putting out of the Prince of Peace seeking souls hopelessly wrecked on the great waste of life's sea; this landing of the saved, with songs and the music of deep human feeling, upon the shores of an eternal Heaven; what a work it is—worthy of an Almighty Savior! There is to be no going back again into those perils past, no recrossing of tempestuous deeps; the flowers of Paradise are fadeless, its fountains never run dry; its fruits pall not on the taste. There you find *home*. To be saved—have you thought much what it is? With sin there is only loss and ruin, to be saved is to be put where sin is not, to be brought into a realm that is ruled by love and purity. To do this, Christ Jesus came into the world. He has been looking for you, O, lost sinner! And now he calls. From the cross he looks upon you; with the voice of his great love he calls you to come. Will you go?

Gov. Low's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA:

Once more the changes of the autumnal season admonish us that another year is drawing to a close; the gathering of an abundant harvest is accomplished, and it is fitting that a day should be set apart and consecrated to the Giver of all good for the benefits we have received. Taking counsel, therefore, of a custom that has been so long hallowed by annual observance, I, Fred'k F. Low, Governor of the State of California, do appoint THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER, INST., as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, to the end that the people of this State may meet together and give public expression to their gratitude for the manifold blessings with which the year has been crowned.

Let us, with devout hearts, render thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations for the peace that blesses our common country; for the enterprise of the people which is so fast repairing the ravages of war; for the material prosperity which is everywhere apparent, and for the spirit of loyalty, justice and humanity which gives assurance that every vestige of oppression shall be blotted out from the national statutes.

And while we render thanks to Almighty God for favors already bestowed, let us pray that He will endow all who may be called upon to perform the executive, legislative or judicial duties with such a sense of justice as will induce them to guard the rights of the people with jealous solicitude and insure to every citizen his rightful inheritance—"equality before the law."

As a State we have eminent cause for thanksgiving; we have been favored with the greatest of all earthly blessings—health; we have been free from the dreaded scourge of cholera, and from those tempests and conflagrations which have desolated other portions of our land. All our accustomed channels of industry have held their peaceful and prosperous course, giving to our farmers, miners and mechanics an abundant reward for the labors of the year. We have added largely to the number of our churches and schools, thus securing to all the wholesome advantages of education and the benign influences of religion.

And while we are making preparations for the proper observance of the day thus set apart, let us seek out and relieve individual suffering, sorrow and distress, so that it may prove an occasion of peculiar thanksgiving and joy to the poor, the needy and the afflicted.

In witness whereof, I have {L. S.} hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this 5th day of November, A.D. 1866. FRED'K F. LOW,

Governor of California.

Attest: B. B. Bedding, Secretary of State.

Methodist Protestant Church.

The second session of the California Missionary Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, was held at Maine Prairie, Solano County, commencing October 12th, 1866, represented by five ministers and four lay delegates, two being absent. The session was harmonious and spiritual. The Conference united with the Methodist Church now being formed by a union of the non-Episcopal bodies of the United States upon the basis of the independence of the local churches, and "mutual rights" of *all*. It took the name of the UNION CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA. Four ministers and two preachers united with the Conference, making ten in all. One church, with house of worship and seven members, united with the body, and arrangements were made for a house of worship at Maine Prairie. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the American Bible and Tract Societies, and the Sabbath school and Temperance enterprises.

The *Western Methodist Protestant*, published at Springfield, Ohio, was chosen for church support, as being equal to any religious paper in the United States, and the PACIFIC of San Francisco, was recommended as a good religious paper on this coast.

Conference resolved that no church is authorized to *legislate* upon *moral* questions.

Persons wishing, can correspond with Rev. M. Harker, San Francisco, Rev. S. B. Dunton, Maine Prairie, Rev. R. Graves, Sylvaville. or Rev. J. Dollarhide, Sacramento.

DANIEL BAGLEY,
Missionary, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

— We are happy to note the arrival, per steamer *Golden Age*, of Dr. J. W. Clark, a warm friend and helper of the PACIFIC. Indeed, all our Christian enterprises find encouragement in the presence of such men. We welcome his return after a year's pleasant sojourn in the East.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Episcopal Church was laid on the 9th inst. with much ceremony. This will be the largest church in the State, having a front of 137½ feet on Post street, by 140 feet on Powell street. The style will be Gothic with a square tower 200 feet high, surmounted by an ornamental pinacle. Mr. Jordan is the architect.

— Rev. Albert Williams a well-known pioneer minister upon this coast, and the founder and first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, sailed for New York in the steamer *Constitution*, on Saturday last. He intends to make his home in New Jersey.

— At Rev. J. A. Benton's church, Second Congregational, there was a very interesting communion season last Sunday. Twenty persons united with the church on profession of faith, of whom fourteen were baptized on admission. There are other candidates for membership, who are expected to come forward, on the next communion.

— The Open-Communion "Union Square Baptist Church," Rev. Mr. Sawtelle, pastor, will worship in the City College Building, on Union Square, corner of Stockton and Geary streets. We note the formation of this church—and that of the "Methodist Union Conference of California," as auspicious signs of the times.

— Rev. C. R. Hendrickson, D.D., of Stockton, has accepted the call of the Second Baptist Church in this city, to become its pastor, and will enter upon his labors on the first of January next.

— Rev. A. B. Earle closed his labors in this city on Sunday night, in a service of great interest, in Union Hall. The house was densely crowded, and Mr. Earle's address was exceedingly touching and impressive. He expressed his joy that he had been permitted to come and labor in San Francisco. May the plants of righteousness that have sprung up during this Revival, grow into goodly and fruitful trees. We trust there may be no retrogression of the churches from their present stage of spirituality.

— Revs. M. Harker and E. J. Richards have been appointed to take charge of the interests of the Methodist Church (the united non-Episcopal bodies) in the San Francisco district; Rev. Mr. Swain to Marysville district; Rev. R. Graves to Old River district, and Rev. Mr. Denton and others to interior districts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9th, 1866.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Since the publication of my Bible Report, in your last number, Mr. Buel has informed me that the American Bible Society is now issuing ten thousand dollars worth per month more of Bibles than their receipts. Such a fact should lead the friends of the Bilble cause to renewed exertions. The good work must not be hindered, for "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" If "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God," how important that the word of God be put into the hands of the destitute. What the Bible accomplished in the days of the Reformation, in the hands of Luther and his coadjutors, it is able still to do.

Yours in the love of the Bible,
H. R.

— Mr. G. R. Ellis, recently approbated to preach the Gospel by the Valley Association, has been invited by the Congregational Church in El Dorado to supply their pulpit for one year. Mr. Ellis will also preach in Diamond Springs, Shingle Springs, Frenchtown, and Coloma. He has been very warmly received by the people and together with the promising tokens of religious interest among them, Brother Ellis has much reason to be encouraged.

REV, E. S. LACY.—Letters recently received from Mr. Lacy are rather discouraging respecting his speedy resumption of ministerial work. His recent attempt to preach was followed by so much pain and fatigue that he has concluded not to try again for five years at least. In the mean time he intends to give himself to out-door work and pastime. If, at the end of that time, he shall be able to do a man's work in the ministry, it will be five years well spent.

— Rev. J. A Skinner, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Stockton, arrived this week on the *Sacramento*, after an absence of six months in the Eastern States.

— A new Methodist church at Potrero is nearly completed.

COASTWISE.

—Rev. William L. Githens has taken temporary charge of the Episcopal parishes of Sonora and Columbia.

— Rev. H. Gibson arrived by steamer on Sunday last, from the East. He is transferred to the California Conference by Bishop Ames, and goes directly to Linden, San Joauquin Co.

— Pacific University, Salem, Oregon, has had a hard struggle, but is now just being put on a firm basis. Already it has an endowment fund of $20,000, and its President, Dr. Marsh, is at the East making efforts to secure a larger sum. His purpose is to increase the endowment to $50,000 or $75,000; and the success he has met thus far, justifies the belief that the object of his visit to the East will, within a year, be fully attained.

EASTERN.

BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING.—Nearly one hundred applications have been made since last April, and these applications have appealed for an aggregate sum of one hundred thousand dollars. To each of these appeals, some of them presenting the conditions where churches must be helped or dies, the reply has been sent, "There are no funds on hand. Every dollar of the Church Edifice fund was loaned months ago. No immediate assistance can be given to you."

ANOTHER CHURCH AT ST. LOUIS.—The Congregationalists of Dr. Post's Church are about to form a second church. They have purchased a beautiful lot for a church, 135 feet by 105 feet, and have the building all under contract, to be ready for occupancy by first of January next. It is the intention to have the ground and structure all paid for before use. Those engaged in the enterprise are in correspondence with parties East for a preacher. Here is a fine field for work in a large and growing city.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES.—The First Congregational Church of Milford, Conn, celebrated their 227th anniversary on the 22d inst. This is one of the most ancient, as it is one of the largest, churches in the State. The 150th anniversary of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Fishkill, N. Y., was celebrated on the 12th, when a historical discourse was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr Kip.

BAPTIST.—Rev. A. P. Mason, D. D., of Chelsea, has accepted the appointment of District Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society for New England.

BURIED THEM ALL.—Rev. Dr. Emerson, of Salem, Mass., has lived to bury all the original members of the South Church—those who were there more than sixty years ago, when he was settled. The last, Mrs. Rebecca Thayer, died on Thursday, aged 93 years. Dr. Emerson, who is in his 89th year, attended her funeral.

MR. BEECHER IN HIS PULPIT.—Brooklyn was all alive at an early hour las Sunday, and before the hour of morning religious services the crowd blocked up the avenues to Plymouth Church, eager to hear what Mr. Beecher had to say on resuming his pulpit labors. It was with some difficulty that the preacher could make his way to the sacred desk. As he came in sight, every eye gazed intently upon him. Both pastor and people were filled with peculiar emotions. Bound together by the most sacred ties of affection and religion, it was the first time they had looked into each other's faces with the conviction that they differed in opinions upon important subjects in which they were intensely interested. Mr. Beecher arose, apparently as usual, but the close observer could notice the betrayal of a certain consciousness. The prayer had a deeper tone than ordinary. The interest of the congregation reached its greatest intensity when he announced his text. It was from Ephesians, iii: 14, 15. Contrary to the general expectation, no allusion was made to politics; and after the sermon, a broad invitation was extended to those present to join in the sacred rite of communion.—*Ex.*

— Rev. J. P. Gulliver is suffering from a severe and quite alarming bronchial affection. His family are quietly spending the summer at Hartford, Wis., but not in good health.

METHODIST PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.—A report to a society in Boston operating for home missions in the South, states that forty congregations had been gathered in different parts of South Carolina, and five in Florida. Of this number, eleven had houses of worship, not taken, save in one case, from the Church South, and in that its worshipers and builders had remained with it, loyal to the church and to the nation.

NEW CHURCH IN HARTFORD.—The Presbyterian Church in Hartford, Conn., has voted to sell its old church building, and erect a new one, and have selected for its site the lot on College street, south-east corner of Clinton. To aid the enterprise, Mrs. Warburton has given $5,000.

A CENTENARIAN DEACON.—Deacon Abner Thorp, Born at Middletown, N. J. March 4th, 1766, is yet living, and in the enjoyment of good health, at Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., where he has served as deacon of the Baptist church for seventy-three years.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

— Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Washington, D. C., October 4th. Rev. Dr. Sunderland gave the right hand of fellowship and spoke fervently on the duty of the pulpit to apply the principles of religion to *all* great questions of the times. On the same day the corner stone of the new Congregational Church was laid. General Howard made the address. There was a large assembly to witness the ceremony. The house will be 143 feet in length by 80 in width; about $35,000 have been raised towards its expenses; $16,000 in Washington. The church numbers 165 members, and it is believed the house can be filled as soon as completed.

— Rev. Dr. J. F. Hurst, of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Staten Island, N. Y., and a member of the Newark Conference, has accepted an appointment to be the Theological Tutor in the Mission Institute in Bremen, Germany, and will shortly sail for his new field of labor.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Great Union Congressional Victories.

The following are the Union majorities as far as ascertained:

Massachusetts	75,000
New York	14,000
New Jersey	2,000
Michigan	40,000
Illinois	40,000
Missouri	25,000
Minnesota	8,000
Kansas, Est	12,000

The Democrats have carried Maryland and Delaware by small majorities, and elected in New York John Morrissey, the prize fighter, and Gunther and Fernando Wood to Congress.

The results in 19 States show 130 Republicans to 32 Democrats. Congress has gained 4 Union members.

The Senate, after March 4th, 1867, will probably consist of 39 Union, and 10 Democratic members.

The President is represented as holding firmly to his policy.

Massachusetts has taken an advance step, in electing two colored members to her Legislature. One of them lost a limb in his country's battles.

The total majority of votes in the loyal States for the Congressional plan of reconstruction, is put down at about 400,000—nearly the same as President Lincoln's majority in 1864.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.—The current expenses of this important Naval Station are about $1,800,000 per annum, nearly equally divided between labor and material. $20,000,000 have thus far been expended on its improvements.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—By the arrival of the Bark *Onward* from Petropalauski, on Saturday last, we have information as to the prospects of the Company. It is estimated that it will require not less than five years to lay the 3,600 miles of wire from that point. Difficulties are anticipated from avalanches from the high mountains near Petropalauski, along whose base the line will extend. Also, formidable obstacles from the icebergs in Behrings Straits. With a Cyrus Field at the head of affairs, probably a way might be found for the completion of the undertaking; but present indications are not at all hopeful.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The railroad track on this road is now laid to Emigrant Gap, a distance of fifteen miles from Alta, and a point 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. In order to reach the summit, it will be only necessary to go 2,000 feet higher, and a distance of about nineteen miles. The rails will be laid to Cisco, seven miles distant from Emigrant Gap, in about ten days. On Saturday, November 30th, after the rain on the plains and in the foot-hills, there was no snow on the summit.

SNOW IN NEVADA.—On Sunday morning, November 4th, the first snow of the season visited Virginia and vicinity, covering with a white mantle the summits of Mount Davidson and other elevations.

— Wallace, Cockley & Co. have developed one of the best leads in the county, at Whisky Slide, Calaveras Co. They have sunk a shaft a hundred feet deep, and at that distance from the surface the lead is a solid, well defined mass of rich quartz, averaging seven feet in width. We have been shown some of the rock, all over the surface of which the precious metal was visible. It is estimated by competent judges that the quartz will yield from two to three hundred dollars per ton. Much excitement exists in regard to the recent discoveries in this mine. It will undoubtedly prove to be one of the richest ledges in the county.

— The Salt Lake *Vidette* looks to the coming of the Pacific Railroad, as a corrective and final cure for the evils of Mormonism. So mote it be.

SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.—The number of schools in this State has been increased from 947 to 959 for the past year, and the school districts have increased over 70. Some 85 new schoolhouses have been erected during the past year.

RICH STRIKE.—One Murchie has struck a rich ledge on what is supposed to be the extension of the Big Blue Ledge in Nevada county. The ledge is about two feet wide, with walls as clearly defined as the walls of a brick building. The rock is decomposed, containing a large amount of ochre, and is filled with fine free gold.

THE SPIRIT OF UNION MEN.—One William F. Myers returned to Virginia (Nev.) lately from the southeastern part of the State. He informs the *Enterprise* that on the way to Aurora he overtook two miners who were walking into Aurora from the salt marshes of Pahdet District, fifty-five miles distant, to vote the Union ticket. These two miners were the only voters in Pahdet.

COPPER ORE FROM THE COLORADO. — The schooner *Isabel* arrived lately from the Colorado river, bringing 3,514 sacks or about 210 tons copper ore. This is the largest shipment of copper ore ever made from that place. The ores generally found are carbonates of copper, which are easily worked, being reduced to commercial purity at one smelting. Rolling mills are in process of construction at the Potrero, which will afford a market for pig copper, of great benefit to the copper mining interest of this coast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The treasury statement shows a reduction of $22,000,000 on the Public Debt during October, with $99,500,000 in coin and $31,000,000 currency on hand on the 1st of November. It is estimated the revenue from all sources during the present fiscal year will be $650,000,000.

— Hon. Chief Justice Chase has been elected President of the American Freedmen's Union Commission and has accepted the office. This Commission reports that it has sustained during the past year 700 teachers and 301 schools, has distributed $500,000 in supplies, and has its organizations in nearly every State, both North and South.

— Charles L. Mitchell, the colored man elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Sixth District of Boston, is a printer, and lost a leg before Richmond. The ward is one of the most aristocratic in Boston, and includes the residence of ex-Gov. Andrew.

— Last year the people of England paid to religious institutions $2,800,000, and the tax on spirits paid to the Government amounted to $70,000,000.

— Prof. Chamberlin, Governor elect, is President *pro tem.* of Bowdoin College. A meeting will be held on Nov. 9th, when, if Gov. C. cannot be prevailed on to accept the post, attempts will be made to secure another.

TEA IN GEORGIA.—Much attention is being given in Georgia to the raising of tea. Samples of black tea, of fine quality, of native growth, have been exhibited, and it is said the plant flourishes remarkably well on the coast.

A GREAT OIL STRIKE. — On the morning of the 3d instant, when an artesian well had been sunk to the depth of about 1,313 feet, in the rear of the Terre Haute House, in the town of that name, in Indiana, oil commenced flowing from the top of the orifice. At about noon, tubing was inserted a short distance down, and immediately the oil was forced in a stream the full size of the cavity to a height of nearly twenty feet. A barrel of the fluid was saved and several wasted. There being no vessel to put the oil in, the tubing was withdrawn. When it was again put down the oil did not flow out. A small hand pump was inserted, and during the afternoon three barrels were filled oil. Those *au fait* in matters of oil pronounce it of the very best quality — a heavy, clear, lubricating oil, and worth about twenty dollars a barrel.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY. — Geo. Peabody, Esq., the London banker, visited Andover on Wednesday, and attended the declamation exercises of this institution. At the conclusion, he was introduced to the school by the Principal, S. H. Taylor, LL.D., amid the enthusiastic cheers of the students. He made a short address, reminding the young gentlemen of the distinguished advantages they enjoy, and gave them such valuable advice as his large experience in life prompted. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he never attended school after he was ten years of age, and never studied grammar. He said he had often thought he would give half his fortune, if he had a liberal education. By his invitation, the Principal and Treasurer of the institution called on him the next day at Georgetown, and he presented to the Trustees twenty-five thousand dollars. — *Lawrence American, Oct.* 12.

— The Foreign Committee of the Episcopal Church, at New York, two weeks since, after investigating the whole subject reported against granting aid in money or men to Bishop Staley, to enable him to carry forward his political and ecclesiastical designs at the Sandwich Islands, and after full discussion, the report was adopted. The action taken shows that there are high-minded and influential Episcopalians here who cannot be tempted by ecclesiastical sympathies to engage in so unrighteous an undertaking as that to which Bishop Staley is devoted.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. — We learn from a correspondent connected with the University, that 365 students had been matriculated ten days since, and that several others had arrived who had not then entered. Many of them are from States south of Virginia. "The interest in religion (he says) is truly encouraging, judging from the numbers who attend daily prayers in the chapel, the prayer meetings, the Young Men's Christian Association, and who desire to take part in Sabbath Schools of the community."

SOUTH CAROLINA. — The Charleston *Daily News* concludes an editorial upon the recent elections as follows: "Disagreeable as the prospect may be, we are forced to conclude that, without any power in us to control the tide of events, we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the constitutional amendment; and we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are represented in Congress by men who can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath of allegiance to the United States.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC.

Eastern.

NEW YORK, November 12. — Wheat is heavy and less active. Flour opened heavy, 20c. lower, and extra firmer, with a fair demand.

The telegraph on Tuesday, gave the price of Gold in New York at 144½. Legal Tenders, 70½.

— The combination of ingredients used in making "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic troubles.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, OREGON. — This college was incorporated in 1853. In 1860 it received its first installment of Eastern benefactions, in a fund of $20,000, collected by President Marsh. By the faithful management of the treasurer, H. W. Corbett, Esq., of Portland, Oregon, this has been increased to $22,126, all securely invested and productive. Three students graduated in May last, and all the series of classes are organized. President Marsh has been sent to the Atlantic States, to raise $50,000, to enable the college to make the needed advance. Five gentlemen in Boston have subscribed one thousand dollars each.

Oregon is the gateway of Columbia River, and the rising States of Montana and Idaho. Its resources in wealth are equal to California—some say much greater, in its metals, forests, fisheries, and rich farming land. His enterprise is warmly commended by the Western College Society, and by Drs. Shedd, of New York and Adams, Blagden, Lothrop, and Kirk, of Boston. Dr. K. writes as follows:

The Rev. Mr. Marsh returns to us from Oregon, whither we sent him to build up for us a New England college on the Pacific coast. He has done his work efficiently.

But it is only foundation-work. He comes now to inquire whether we wish him to erect the edifice.

Shall we, in a word, give the young, rising State of Oregon a New England college? And let the people say, it shall be done.

EDW. N. KIRK.

BOSTON, July 9th, 1866. — *Independent.*

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 5 50
Do Superfine	4 75 @ 5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb	2 50 @ 2 75
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb	1 80 @ 1 70
Oats, choice, ₱ 100 lb	1 40 @ 1 50
Barley, ₱ 100 lb	85 @— 95
Beans, ₱ lb	— 3 @— 4
Potatoes, ₱ lb	80 @ 1 00
Hay, ₱ ton	8 00 @13 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb	— 9 @— 10
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb	— 8½@— 10
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb	— 10 @— 12
Veal	— 9 @— 12
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb	— 19½@— —
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb	— 13½@— —

Groceries, Etc.

Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb	— 12½@— 13
Do China, ₱ lb	— 9 @— 11
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb	— 24 @— 25
Do Rio, ₱ lb	— 24½@— 24
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb	— 75 @—100
Do Green, ₱ lb	— 80 @— 1 50
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ₱ lb	— 6½@— 8½
Coal Oil, ₱ gall	— 70 @— 75
Candles, ₱ lb	— 19 @— 24
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb	— 55 @— 60
Isthmus do ₱ lb	— 35 @— 40
Cheese, California, ₱ lb	— 13 @— 15
Eggs, ₱ doz	— — @— 55
Lard, ₱ lb	— 17 @— 18
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb	— 18 @— 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb	— 14 @— 16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay street, San Francisco.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. je2l1sly

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THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S OWN PAPER, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL IN AMERICA. Illustrated with numerous engravings of Farm Buildings, Animals, Implements, Fruits, Flowers, etc.

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LATE OPTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams, in Opthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at

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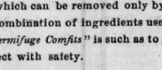
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DISEASES OF THE EYE.

OFFICE HOURS: 10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M. Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. nov8

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Goods delivered at any point within the city limits. nov8

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA. — The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafrass, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

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All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use LYON'S celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

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☞ The Jury, in making the Award, were unanimous in their commendation of the many excellences of the

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And in regard to touch, tone, equality of tone, and durability of tune, these Pianos were pronounced unrivaled, by the following distinguished Artistes:

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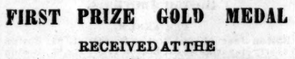
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD.....$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.....$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:

Fire.....$12,973,949
Marine..... 484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insu against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
J. A RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benehley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller.
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.

jan25-1stf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

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WM. PIERCE, Pres't.

D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
W. W. WIGGINS, Secretary.

OFFICE:

No. 408 Montgomery St.,

(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.) may17-6m

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

San Francisco, Cal.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,

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This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

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CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director. an25-1stf

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

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O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
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GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
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P. McSHANE, Sec'y. E. BICKLOW Agent. ja 7

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Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland. jan11-tf

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Carrying the United States Mail



LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for November.

Nov. 10—GOLDEN AGE, Capt. W. F. Lapidge, connecting with HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray.

Nov. 30.—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Howes.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

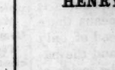
☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

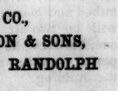
For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

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" JULIA	Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'clk P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

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Everything in use on the Pacific Coast.

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THE FARM.

If You should e'er get Married.

If you should e'er get married, John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go get a little tenement,
Just big enough for two!
And one spare room for company,
And one spare bed within it—
If you'd begin love's life aright,
You'd better thus begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait:
One looking-glass will do for both,
Yourself and loving mate;
And Brussels too, and other things
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can better afford it, they
Will better look a year hence.

Some think they must have pictures John,
Superb and costly, too;
Your wife will be a picture, John,
Let that suffice for you.
Remember what the wise man said,
A tent and love within it,
Is better than a splendid house
With bickerings every minute.

And one word as to cooking, John—
Your wife can do that best;
For love, to make the biscuits rise,
Is better far than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to the table,
'Twill better relish by and by,
When you are better able.

For all you buy pay money, John,
Money earned every day;
If you would have your life run smooth,
There is no better way.
A note so pay is an ugly thing
(If thing you choose to call it),
When it hangs o'er a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now when you are married, John,
Don't try to ape the rich;
It took them many a toilsome year
To gain their envied niche;
And if you'd gain the summit, John,
Look well to your beginning,
And then will all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

Our Bed Rooms.

Dr. T. S. Bell, an old and eminent physician of Louisville, a man of vast acquirements and wide observation and experience, said, recently, at a meeting of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons:

"The cause of cholera has never risen to any great height perpendicularly, except when it was forced up. *Naturally, it can not affect the second story of any good residence.* Heights have always been, when properly guarded, secure refuge from cholera. Elevated buildings or high walls have always been exempt, while contermminous places were ravaged. Moscow has repeatedly been invaded in the quarters along the low banks of the Moskwa, but there has never been a case of the disease in the elevated Kremlin. The monasteries with high walls in Italy, France, and Spain, have with great uniformity escaped the disease.

The cause of cholera acts alone at night, and upon sleeping persons. No amount of exposure in the worst localities of the disease, imperils the wakeful, moving individual. I have seen hundreds of instances of this fact, without one aberration from the statement of the proposition. I have myself spent many a night in the localities during the ravages of the epidemic, and never felt that I was in any danger while I kept awake, and the best security for that is to keep in motion.

House Building.

At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, Mr. Solon Robinson, of the *Tribune*, is reported to have made the following remarks:

He stated that he now dwells in a house built on the balloon style of frames, the largest stick of upright timber in the building being only two by four inches square. He had adopted the practice, now in vogue in many other localities, of "back lathing and plastering," which is not only a most effectual way of rendering a house warm in winter and cool in hot weather, but the back lathing renders the house much stiffer than all the braces that could be put into the frame. The back lathing is done by nailing strips of boards on the sides of the studs, sawing lath in short pieces, just long enough to extend from one stud to another, and nailing them to the strips that are fastened to the studs. A heavy coat of mortar is then laid on the lath, as any wall is plastered. Clay will subserve a good purpose for the back plastering. After the mortar has become hard, the inside of the studs is lathed and plastered. By this means there will be two air chambers, instead of only one, between the outside siding and the papered or whitewashed wall on the inside of the building.

Facts worth Remembering.

It is worth while, for all farmers everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is much better than three mortgages on the farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That a horse which lays his ears back and looks cross when any one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fatting hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children is money lent at a hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

Remedy for Poison.—If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but, for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee. These two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," or melted butter, or lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

Good Home-made Ink.—W. H. Bull, West Springfield, Mass., writes us with a beautiful jet black ink, which, he says, was made thus: Two ounces of logwood and half an ounce of bichromate of potass were dissolved in one gallon of rain water and strained, and one-eighth ounce of ammonia then added. The ingredients can be bought of any druggist.

The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence, and repose.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Spirit of the South.

If the South has ever been submissive to the decisions of war, it is now in a process of "reconstruction" on the ancient basis, which is a forcible commentary on the policy of Mr. Johnson and the mild and pitying views of Mr. Beecher. The southern papers, with here and there a noble exception, are indulging in their old time bitterness of expression; and it is but fair to suppose that they echo the general state of feeling in that section of our country. Some of these reconstructed sheets, supporters, too, of the "policy," openly defend the New Orleans massacre, and claim that it was the act of honest Southern citizens in self defense; others call on the President to stop Butler, Greeley, Forney, Phillips, Hamilton, and others of similar views, from making speeches, and to suppress newspapers that oppose him; and boldly inquire, "Where is the army, where is the speaking bayonet?" Some of the more rabid actually call for another war, and the Richmond *Examiner* declares that "reconciliation is doubtful, if not entirely hopeless." A distinguished officer in the late rebel army, now thoroughly loyal, says: "it is impossible to describe the deep-seated and implacable hatred with which the so-called leaders in the South regard the Union and everything appertaining to it. Nothing reconciles these political charlatans of the South to a residence under the protecting folds of the banner of the Union but the fast growing hope that they will one day get into power, and be able to wreak a terrible vengeance upon all those who in any manner assisted in their downfall. I have heard this feeling expressed by the flickering camp fires; I have heard it in the editorial sanctum and around the social circle, and I know, from personal observation of men and things, that it would be dangerous, nay, it would be suicidal, in Congress to restore these men to place and power."

The *Louisville Journal*, although it has been thus far a supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy, has the following very candid paragraph, and coming from such a source, it is worthy of consideration. It is this:

"Surely there is nothing in all human history like the present condition of political affairs among us. Never before was there a case where men rebelled against their government, strove to subvert and shatter it, failed in their efforts, laid down their arms, threw themselves upon the mercy of the conqueror, swore oaths of submission and allegiance, obtained gracious and magnanimous pardon, and then had the effrontery to assume that their treasonable action against the government was good ground upon which to expect and demand the right to control it, and to seize its honors and emoluments."—*Cong'st.*

TO FAMILIES
LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

DR. BOYNTON'S MEDICINE CHEST

IS PUT UP IN SAN FRANCISCO EXpressly for the use of Families, and consists of a chest of moderate dimensions, neat in its appearance, containing those household articles, simple remedies, that families always feel like keeping on hand for immediate and common use, and a book of brief instructions, describing their use.

The object in preparing this chest was not to make doctors, but for the simple purpose of nursing; hence a majority of the remedies are such as are familiar to nearly all who are advanced in life, and the book is simply a representation of those plain truths relating to the department of the nurse already set forth in more extensive works. It was the object, not to say many things, but to say few things—to simplify and make plain for the most common use. And in selecting the contents of the chest, the object was not to set forth something new and wonderful, but those old, and of acknowledged worth.

In view of the above facts, physicians have everywhere encouraged the circulation of this chest in unmistakeable terms. They recognize the fact that families do not, will not, need not call on them on the occasion of every slight derangement or infirmity. They do not and can not deny the fact that such objects of home care rest upon heads of families.

The book gives a description of nearly every medicine in the collection, their use and their component parts, so that every person may know what he is receiving into his stomach or applying to his person. This openness and frankness is regarded by the best practitioners and all considerate persons, as more justice than policy. The universal conviction of the more thoughtful is, that that which relates to our health and physical well being in this life should, above all things, be known and not kept in the darkness of secrecy.

Physicians in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Knight's Landing, Cacheville, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Lincoln, Folsom, and Auburn, have, either with their own hands expressed their most favorable sentiments to the enterprise, or permitted us to do so in connection with their names.

In regard to the merit of the chest, there has been but one purpose, namely: to make it worthy of the place to which it is assigned in the family.

We subjoin the following statistics from Sutter County, California:

The undersigned have had Dr. Boynton's medicine chest in their families for the last few months, and willingly state that they regard it as a wise provision, strictly practical and highly useful. * * * * *

Every person having the Chest in the above county has signed the above article. The publishing of the names being unnecessary, we withhold them and save space.

The undersigned have known Dr. Boynton's Medicine Chest for the last few months, and regard it as a wise provision, and highly useful in every family. The medicines being put up with instructions, its utility, convenience, and great economy are unquestionable.

Signed by Judge Hurlburt and 45 others.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sutter.

I, C. E. Wilcoxen, County Clerk in and for said County, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with a majority of the individuals whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificates, and that they are good and substantial citizens of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1865.

[L.S.] C. E. WILCOXEN,
County Clerk.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this Family Chest. Their compensation will be a liberal commission on all sales. The agent should be a resident of the district which he is to canvas, and accompany his application with good references, and some from this city if possible.

Further information given when desired. All letters should be addressed, through the Postoffice, to

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All the Leading Choirs,

All the Best Singing Schools, the Principal Musical Conventions, all Families of Musical Taste,

Are using L. O. Emerson's New Book of Church Music, "The Jubilate," decidedly the best work of its kind before the public. Price, $1 38. Sent post paid.

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THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,
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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

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For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

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discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

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N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German.) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2; Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3, Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London Queen, $15; London Journal, $6; London Weekly Dispatch, $14; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $8; London Saturday Review, $16; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $12.

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CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, }
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. }

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

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Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

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Improved Water Wheel,
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Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,
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High Pressure Steam Engines,
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